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transition is made to the belt of equatorial rains on the one hand and the belt of westerlies on the other. These border lands are often the most attractive fields of study by virtue of the more varied and mixed responses of their denser populations. Their chief features will be noted here by way of contrast to the special qualities of Tarapacá.

The three typical population groups of Atacama discussed in the following pages are not to be taken as the only types found there. There are at least two other types and a short series of sub-types. But the three chosen have a purer dependence upon natural conditions and are perhaps the most interesting of all. At least one other type is of great importance—the valley type of the coast of Peru, south of Payta, where extensively irrigated farms are cultivated and where the staple products are sugar, tobacco, cotton, rice, fruits, cattle, and the like. Both their interior and exterior relationships are, however, controlled to a notable degree by political, social, and commercial factors of a different order of importance than those here treated and hence will be described separately in a later paper.

(To be continued.)

GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

AMERICA.

THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION OF FOREIGN GEOGRAPHICAL APPLIANCES USED IN SCHOOLS.—This collection of wall maps, atlases, and text-books used in the schools of some of the leading European countries has been on exhibition, with excellent educational results, for two months in the house of the Society. It will be seen during the spring and summer in some of the Universities of the middle West.

The collection has been loaned to the University of Wisconsin, where it will be exhibited at Madison from May 1st to June 15th. It will then be sent to the Ohio State University at Columbus, where the exhibition will open on June 21st and continue until July 10th. From there it will go to the University of Chicago, where the exhibits may be studied from July 16th till the middle of August. It is expected that lectures will be given on the collection at each of these institutions and that many teachers in Western schools will have ample opportunity to become familiar with the excellent features of these products while in attendance at the sessions of the summer schools held at the Universities. Arrangements for the exhibition of the material are being made at other educational centres in various parts of the country.

WATERWAYS TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The treaty for the settlement of the waterways differences between the United States

and Canada was signed at Ottawa early in January by Mr. Root and Mr. Brice. The treaty concerns the control and division of the waterways along the boundary between Canada and the United States and provides for the settlement of Niagara power disputes, the navigation problem of the Great Lakes and frontier waters, and the uses of the same waters for reclamation and other purposes. Further disputes, if any, are to go to a permanent Joint Commission of six members, the three British members to be appointed by the King upon the recommendation of Canada. In case of an equal vote on a matter of dispute, the question is to be referred to an umpire.

The earlier Waterways Commissioners had recommended that the limit of Canada's rights to take water from the Niagara River should not exceed 36,000 cubic feet per second and, in order to preserve the American Falls, a limit was suggested of 18,500 cubic feet per second for the United States. The latter provision has been increased by the new treaty to 20,000 feet per second as experiments made last summer demonstrated that the effect on the American Falls of the diversion of water was less than had been anticipated. Canada received 16,000 feet per second more than her neighbour, and this will enable the three companies on the Ontario side to develop 425,000 horse-power, as against 236,000 on the New York side. The treaty will take effect when ratified by the two powers.

As the treaty is regarded as somewhat experimental, it was decided to confine its operation to five years, with the expectation that its existence will be continued if the results are satisfactory.

FLORIDA STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—The first annual *Report* of this Survey, which was established in 1907 with E. H. Sellards as State Geologist, has been issued at Tallahassee. The Survey is intended to serve both economic and educational purposes. Full provision has been made for the exploration of the mineral and other natural resources of the State and for the publication of the results. While economic purposes are thus emphasized, it is also made the duty of the State Geologist to collect specimens illustrating the geological and mineral features of the State, duplicate sets of which are made accessible to each of the State colleges. It is intended through the publication to supply the people with a better knowledge of the resources of the State and of their possibilities and limitations.

The first *Report* contains an illustrated summary of Florida's geological features and mineral industries, a history of earlier geological investigations in the State and a bibliography of Florida's geology containing 212 titles. A short account is given of the results of the first year's work. The special investigations during the year will form the subject of separate publications, one of which, a bulletin on underground water-supply, accompanies the *Report*.

THE FUTURE USE OF LAND IN THE UNITED STATES.—Under this title, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has issued Circular 159, by Mr. Raphael Zon, chief of the Office of Silvics. The paper is illustrated by the map reproduced here. The following paraphrase of the paper will explain the map and present Mr. Zon's deductions as to the various utilities which our land area may be expected to serve in the future:

He estimates, from the history of our agricultural progress in the past fifty years, that the area devoted to agriculture, in a half century, instead of being 21 per cent. of the total area, as at present, will be nearer 50 per cent. In the east-

ern half of the country, which has less rugged topography and more favourable climatic conditions than the West, the extension of farm land will go on at the expense of the land now occupied by forests but capable of producing crops, and the forest lands proper, in the East, will be confined to thin soil and the steep



PROBABLE FUTURE LAND CLASSIFICATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

slopes of the mountains. In the western half of the country additional farm lands will be won chiefly from the semi-arid lands and not from the forests whose soils and situations are unsuitable for agriculture. On the whole, the Western mountains will always remain chiefly a forest region.

Grazing lands will form about one-fifth of the total area of the United States proper. This land was originally in the plains and mountain valleys west of 100° W. Long. but, with the advance of dry farming, its eastern boundary has been shifted further west to about 103° W. This land receives scanty rainfall and produces neither forest nor field crops but supports hardy grasses. It will remain largely a natural range since the area which can be irrigated or used for dry farming is comparatively small. The Reclamation Service does not expect to reclaim more than 5 per cent. of it. The possibilities for increasing its productivity as a range (300,000,000 acres of grazing land) are very great.

About 2 per cent. of the total land area will forever remain desert. These areas, on account of intense heat, very low temperatures, alkali, or lack of rainfall, are unfit for the use of man. Such land is found about the Gulf of California and in Nevada, Utah, and Oregon in the form of arid basins. There are ice-bound deserts in Alaska and on glacier-covered mountains.

The land chiefly valuable for growing forests will shrink to about 360,000,000 acres which, with the wood-lots attached to farms, will make the total forest area about 450,000,000 acres, or a fourth of the total land area. This reduction of the forest land is inevitable because plow lands must increase with the growth of population. With a population of probably not less than 150,000,000 in 1950 the area under crops must be larger than at present. In the West, except in some areas along the Pacific Coast, the forests will not be reduced because the land there is not very suitable for farming. If it were reduced, the result would be to diminish the farm lands lying below which are dependent upon irrigation. The additional agricultural land, therefore, must come chiefly from the East through improvement of the present unimproved farm and swamp land and at the expense of the forest land proper. The forest area will be confined, more and more, to land which is unsuitable for agriculture but adapted for growing trees. The map shows the areas which will probably remain forest lands.

There are also intermediate lands, in belts and patches, which are neither exclusively forest nor agricultural areas but may be devoted to either purpose as local conditions may make one or the other more profitable. The map shows small areas of these intermediate lands scattered over the country and extending in a wide belt far west of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Discussing the timber problem at length, the author says that the waste in the utilization of our timber products is enormous. We waste about 50 per cent. of the total volume of a tree. We are only just beginning to learn the usefulness of many trees hitherto considered worthless. We are also beginning to learn how to prolong the life of ties, posts, poles, and other forms of timber. Fortunately, our physiographic and climatic conditions are such that, no matter how great the demand for agricultural land may be in the future, the area exclusively adapted for timber production will, if properly managed, be large enough to supply all our needs for wood and for the exercise of its protective function in the regulation of stream flow and the protection of the soil against erosion.

THE HUDSON RIVER VALLEY.—Borings recently made by the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, in order to determine the best route for the Catskill Aqueduct, have revealed some very interesting phenomena which have been studied by Prof. J. F. Kemp and published in a preliminary paper (*Amer. Journ. of Sci.*, Vol. XXVI, 1908, pp. 301-323). It is found that the gorge of the Hudson is much deeper than the tributary valleys, indicating "hanging valleys

of somewhat striking altitude, and with apparently abrupt drops to the gorge of the Hudson." At the Storm King crossing in the Highlands, where the aqueduct is to cross the Hudson beneath the river, the gorge between the granite buttresses narrows to 2,800 feet. Here a number of borings were made to determine the depth of the gorge. A boring to a depth of 626 feet near the river centre failed to reach the rock floor of the gorge, though others nearer the banks encountered rock and showed the presence of a steeply sloping gorge wall on either side. In the tributaries, on the other hand, no gorges of corresponding depths were found. There is, therefore, a profound discordance between main valley and tributary. As Prof. Kemp points out:

Even giving all possible latitude to these depths [determined by borings], it still remains true, that as compared with the gorge of the Hudson, now demonstrated at the Storm King crossing, all these tributaries entered in the last stages of erosion, either just preceding or during the Glacial Epoch, by hanging valleys of 500 ft. or more above the bottom of the main stream.

Concerning the cause for this great discordance of tributary valleys with the main valley, Prof. Kemp says:

For this region we believe in a rather abrupt elevation of the land in the closing Tertiary which brought about a deepening of stream channels to a point as much below the present as the depths of the exploring holes, above cited, indicate. The Hudson, however, obviously cut much more rapidly than its tributaries, and with this, the temporary diversion of the drainage of the Great Lakes through the Mohawk may have had some influence. The ice-sheet served still further to accentuate the difference, and, as often appears along a trunk glacier, left the tributaries as hanging valleys.

Most glacialists will, I think, feel that Professor Kemp has assigned to the work of the ice-sheet an altogether too subordinate rank. Phenomena like those described are now known to be the result of glacial erosion in many other regions; their explanation by rejuvenation is most difficult, and in this case is confronted by serious objections; and the region under consideration is just the kind of place in which profound glacial erosion is to be expected,—a glacial trough, with a broad flow of ice forced to concentrate its energy in passing through a restricted cross-section. The evidence which Professor Kemp has published seems so clearly to point to glacial erosion as the cause for the Hudson gorge below the hanging-valley levels, that any alternate hypothesis can hardly be accepted unless the glacial erosion explanation is first eliminated by direct evidence. R. S. T.

AFRICA.

PROFESSOR STARR'S WORK IN THE CONGO BASIN.—Prof. Starr, of the University of Chicago, started in September, 1905, on a leave of absence of sixteen months, during which time he travelled thousands of miles in the Congo Free State studying the customs of many tribes, collecting over 3,500 objects of native manufactures and securing about 700 photographic negatives. He is now planning a series of five publications to contain the results of his labours. One of them will probably be devoted to the Congo languages which he had some opportunity to investigate. Another volume will be an African miscellany in which Professor Starr will present a series of studies of various phases of native life and thought.

ASIA.

THE RIABOUSHINSKY EXPEDITION TO KAMCHATKA.—Mr. Theodor Riabouschinsky, a capitalist of Moscow and a very young man, during his studies in the Moscow University, paid particular attention to anthropology. He conceived the

idea of undertaking a thorough investigation of the Kamchatka Peninsula which is still little known. At the request of Mr. Riabouschinsky the Imperial Russian Geographical Society organized at his expense a scientific expedition consisting of five divisions: Zoological, botanical, geological, meteorological and ethnological.

The zoological division is headed by Peter Schmidt, professor at the University of St. Petersburg. He and his four assistants, representing the different branches of zoological science, are to investigate the fauna of Kamchatka. Komaroff, the chief botanist of the Imperial Botanical Garden in St. Petersburg, is the leader of the botanical division. He has four assistants and will study the flora of Kamchatka and its distribution. The geological division consists of two independent sections. One headed by Krug, a mining engineer, is to study the general geology and topography of Kamchatka; the second section, headed by Konradi of the Russian Geological Survey, is to direct a special investigation of the volcanoes in Kamchatka. The meteorological division, consisting of five members, under the direction of Vlassoff, of the Observatory of St. Petersburg, will study the climate of that country. All these four divisions are already on that peninsula, busily engaged in their respective investigations which will last about two years.

Mr. Waldemar Jochelson (BULL., 1908, p. 753), who has charge of the ethnological work, outlined his programme in a paper read at a meeting of the American Ethnological Society on Nov. 9 last (*Science*, No. 738). He proposed that the area to be studied by his department should include the Aleutian and Kurilian Islands, because the ethnology of the Kamchadal can not be investigated, to any great extent, without the study of the neighbouring tribes. The Jesup expedition, in its endeavours to clear up the history of the American tribes, has already investigated the tribes nearest related to the Kamchadals, *viz.*, the Koryak, Chukchee and Yukaghir tribes, as well as some remotely related tribes, such as the Giliak and Ainu. The nearest neighbours of the Kamchadals in the east are the Aleut. The extreme western Aleutian Islands are separated from the eastern shores of Kamchatka by only about 300 miles, in the centre of which are the Komandorski Islands. The Aleut have as yet not been sufficiently studied.

Another object of his study is to investigate the former relations of the Kamchadal to the Ainu. This can be achieved by a study of the Kurilian Islands. In order to attain this, he proposes to remain only one year in Kamchatka and to devote the other year to the Aleutian and Kurilian Islands. He decided to spend the first year of studies among the Aleut. Under the Russian rule they have been Russianized to such a degree that ethnology has lost considerably. Much, however, can be done even now. We must endeavour, he says, to reëstablish the past by a study of what remains of their old habits and customs, and their former family and social relations and material culture. Their language is still available for study, and it is important to define the relation of the Aleut language to the Eskimo dialects. It is also important to make new excavations, considering that Dall has found traces of different cultures on the Aleutian Islands.

He left Seattle on Dec. 8 last for Unalaska, this island and Atka and Attu being the only inhabited islands of the Aleutian chain. For excavation purposes he will also visit some other islands which are not populated at present, but were in the past. In the spring of 1910 he expects a Russian naval cruiser to take him and his party from the Aleutian Islands to the Komandorsky Islands, and from there to Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka. He intends to study not only along the coast, but also in the interior. In the north, he will try to reach the bay of Baron Korf, and in the south to go as far as Cape Lopatka. Everywhere he will

endeavour to make excavations of old Kamchadal villages. In the spring of 1911, he hopes to return to Russia by way of Vladivostok, visiting on the way some of the Kurilian Islands. He has two assistants, one of whom is his wife, who also accompanied him on the Jesup expedition. Mrs. Jochelson will act in the capacity of both physician and somatologist.

THE JAPANESE VOLCANO ASO.—In a recent number of *The Journal of Geology* (Vol. XVI, 1908, pp. 499-516), Mr. Robert Anderson describes the remarkable volcano Aso in the centre of Kiushiu, Japan. This volcano is "a huge mound-shaped cone on the summit of which is sunk an oval bowl about ten miles in width, fourteen miles in length and 1,000 to 2,000 feet in depth." It is a typical caldera of huge size, being "one of the very largest, if not the largest, of the craters known on this planet." The floor of the caldera is closely cultivated and on it is the town of Takamori. A mountainous range crosses the caldera, dividing it in two parts, and in this there are several small volcanic cones, one of them being active at the present time. Mr. Anderson describes the volcano fully and publishes numerous interesting photographs. His conclusions with regard to the history of Aso are as follows:

It has been the centre of vast outpourings of lava and fragmental material that have filled a depressed area in the topography of the older formations, building a huge cone in Quarternary time. Formerly there existed a volcanic cone rising high above the present caldera, but by discharge of great lava flows the cone collapsed and the caldera grew in size as the volcano decreased in height. In this explanation the author follows Diller's explanation of the caldera of Crater Lake, Oregon.

Mr. Anderson conceives the process of caldera formation to have been probably "one of gradual enlargement of a summit crater. A fissure line at right angles to the long axis of the caldera has become the seat of subsequent volcanic activity as a result of which has been built the present mountainous range that rises above the caldera floor." On this fissure line "the cone building still continues, though with diminishing vigour, in a modern crater centrally situated with respect to the old one." One of the interesting parts of this paper is a list of other large craters on the earth, with their dimensions.

R. S. T.

EUROPE.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN MONTENEGRO.—Two years ago an Italian company in Venice began building a railroad from Antivari on the coast to Lake Scutari. The line was completed and put in operation in December last. It is less than twelve miles long but was a work of great difficulty, requiring a number of long tunnels through the mountains and rising to a height of 1,400 feet above the sea. It is expected that the railroad will command an important amount of freightage as it will be the outlet of all the commerce naturally tributary to the navigable Lake Scutari.

POLAR.

EXPEDITION TO RECOVER THE MYLIUS ERICHSEN RECORDS.—Early next summer eight men are to sail on a small vessel, from Denmark, to recover, if possible, the bodies of Dr. Erichsen, leader of the recent expedition to northeast Greenland,

and his companion, Lieut. Hagen, and also to search for their diaries and collections which, it is believed, Erichsen must have left in some secure cache when he was no longer able to carry them. According to information found on the body of the Greenlander Brönlund, the third member of the party, his two comrades died only a few miles to the north of the place where his body was found. It is thought that a memorandum of the place where Erichsen left his records may be found with his remains and, at any rate, it is proposed to search as far north as Denmark Fiord for them. If sufficient time remains, the party will engage in scientific work before returning to Denmark.

DR. CHARCOT'S EXPEDITION.—The French Antarctic expedition, commanded by Dr. Charcot, sailed from Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan on Dec. 17th last. Dr. Charcot's plan was to touch at the South Shetland Islands and then to proceed down the west coast of West Antarctica and attain Alexander I. Land where he hoped, during the rest of the season, to extend his explorations southward along the coast. After spending the approaching Antarctic winter on that coast he will continue his work during the following summer and, if all goes well, he expects to reappear in South America in April, 1910.

NORWEGIAN EXPEDITION IN SPITZBERGEN.—While Baron de Geer was exploring the basin tributary to Ice Fiord, western Spitzbergen, last summer, a Norwegian geologist, Mr. Adolf Hoel, assisted by Mr. Holmsen, was carrying out geological investigations in the same region where they collected many fossils, the geological series to which their collections belonged being the Carboniferous, Triassic, Jurassic, and Tertiary. Their collection of fossil plants is being studied by the Swedish palæontologist, A. G. Nathorst. (*La Géog.*, Dec. 15, 1908.)

UNUSUAL INFLUX OF ANTARCTIC ICE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.—Dr. Charcot and the captains of a number of vessels in the South Atlantic have reported the appearance in those waters, during the past few months, of an unusually large quantity of Antarctic icebergs. One of the whaling ships, under command of Captain Larsen, reported that he met in 42° S. Lat. a tabular iceberg rising about 100 feet out of the sea and twelve miles in length. Captain J. B. Pierre, of the French ship *Valparaíso*, reports (*La Géog.*, Dec. 15, 1908) that he met an iceberg in about 50° S. Lat. and 50° W. Long. which was exactly in his path and he had difficulty in circumventing it. He estimates that the length of the floating mass was 72 miles north and south and it extended 25 miles east and west at the end around which he sailed. Captain Pierre says that large icebergs were found in September last to the east and northeast of the Falklands, an area in which many icebergs were seen in the great ice years of 1893 and 1894.

EDUCATIONAL.

A COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—At a meeting of the Science Section of the National Education Association at Cleveland in June, 1908, it was voted to appoint a committee of seven to consider and report on the matter of Geography for Secondary Schools. This committee was later appointed as follows: Prof. James F. Chamberlain, Los Angeles Normal School (Chairman); Prof. Mark Jefferson, State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Prof. W. C. Moore, Mt. Holyoke College; Mr. R. H. Whitbeck, State Model School, Trenton, N. J.;

Mr. W. H. Snyder, High School, Hollywood, Cal.; Mr. M. W. Field, Milton Academy, Milton, Mass.; and Mrs. Martha Krug Genthe, Hartford, Conn.

R. E. D.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION.—The Association of American Geographers, at their recent meeting in Baltimore, devoted an evening to a Round Table discussion of Geography for Secondary Schools, under the leadership of Richard Elwood Dodge, Teachers College, Columbia University. Over three hours were passed in the consideration of the main points outlined in a prepared brief. The success of the meeting was due to the active coöperation of many of the best-known geography teachers of the country. As a corollary to the evening the Association voted on the following day to appoint a Committee of Five to pursue the matter further and to formulate more fully plans for bettering secondary school geography work.

GEOGRAPHY IN THE UNIVERSITIES.—*The Journal of Geography* for December last contained an account of the work in Geography at Yale University, by Mr. Isaiah Bowman, followed by a similar article on Geography at Harvard University in January, by Prof. Robert DeC. Ward.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

MARGINAL GLACIAL DRAINAGE FEATURES.—In the interpretation of the phenomena of former continental glaciation the deposits left by the glacier have been mainly used by workers in the field. Erratic boulders, moraines and other glacial deposits, together with glacial striations, have been the criteria most commonly studied. Latterly erosional work, both that of ice erosion and of ice-born stream erosion, have come to be recognized as of importance. Along the margins of glaciers, streams of water issue, depositing sediment, in places, and in other places, where conditions favour, eroding. In a hilly country the streams associated with glacier margins often find opportunity for effectual erosion, cutting valleys sometimes in most unusual positions. For example, a stream flowing along an ice margin may find exit across a divide into another valley, cutting down the divide; or, where it is confined by the ice, flowing in a trough with ice for one wall and the valley side for the other, it may cut a valley on a hillslope. When the ice which held the stream up on the valley side is gone, it often seems difficult to understand how a gorge valley could have been cut in the hillslope along a course contouring the hill instead of descending its slope.

In a recent paper (*Journ. Geol.*, Vol. XVI, 1908, pp. 527-548) John L. Rich of Cornell University describes a number of these channels in the Finger Lake region of Central New York, classifying them under five types and giving descriptions of typical instances of each class, with maps and drawings to show their characteristics. Besides the individual descriptions of the several types Mr. Rich brings out three important points in his paper. He shows in one case, in the Seneca Valley, the points at which the glacial streams from the glacier emerged, and uses the marginal channels in determining the ice-front position. As far as I know, this is the first time that this has been done. In the second place, Mr. Rich presents evidence of clear and convincing nature that there are marginal channels of an earlier glacial epoch as well as those of the last ice advance. This is one more proof of the complexity of the Glacial Period.

The third contribution is the proof that ice blocks, buried beneath morainic deposits, lingered long after the ice had ceased to be actively in motion. His proof of this is the fact that an overflow channel from an ice-ponded lake in Seneca Valley, graded to the then existing conditions of the morainic area south of Seneca Lake, is now crossed by a pronounced kettle-hole. Evidently, then, the outflow stream flowed over moraine that rested on ice which had been buried and blanketed by *débris*; and this lasted during the period required for the glacier front to recede many miles, the buried ice remaining beneath the overflow stream bed until after water ceased to flow through it. These three points are distinct contributions to glaciology and two of them, the first and last, are due entirely to the work done by Mr. Rich, while the other rests in part upon his work.

R. S. T.

VARIOUS.

CAPTAIN UMBERTO CAGNI.—This is a portrait of Capt. Cagni who was elected President of the International Polar Commission at its organization in Brussels last year. It will be remembered that Capt. Cagni, now commanding the Italian



CAPTAIN CAGNI.

battleship *Napoli*, was leader of the Duke of the Abruzzi's field party which in 1900 reached the latitude of $86^{\circ} 33'$ north of Franz Josef Land and the highest north attained up to that time; and that he was also the Duke's associate in the ascents of Mount St. Elias and the Ruwenzori Range in Africa. The Commission is a permanent body whose objects are to establish closer scientific relations

between polar explorers; to secure the coördination of their scientific observations and methods; to discuss the scientific results of expeditions and to render assistance to exploring parties especially by indicating scientific desiderata. The Commission is prohibited from conducting or acting as patron to any particular expedition.

CAPT. H. G. LYONS, Director-General of the Survey of Egypt, has been appointed Lecturer in Geography at the University of Glasgow from the beginning of the next academic year.

SIR T. H. HOLLAND, Director of the Geological Survey of India, has accepted the offer of the chair of geology at Manchester University vacated by Prof. Boyd Dawkins.

Gaea, the well-known German scientific monthly, which gives large attention to geography, begins its forty-fifth year with a change of editor, publisher, and place of publication. Prof. Dr. Hippolyt Haas, professor of geology and palæontology at the University of Kiel, succeeds Prof. Dr. H. J. Klein as editor and the periodical will hereafter be issued by the publishing house of Fritz Lehmann in Stuttgart.

The Seventh *Annual Report* of the Geographic Board of Canada (100 pp.) contains a list of all the decisions as to the spellings of place names in Canada to June 30, 1908.

PROF. W. M. DAVIS's Physical Geography and his Laboratory Exercises in Physical Geography are soon to appear in German from the house of B. Tauchnitz. This is a striking compliment to the leadership of Professor Davis, not only among geographers and teachers of geography, but to his high scientific standing internationally. R. E. D.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Society was held at the Engineering Societies' Building, No. 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Tuesday, February 23, 1909, at 8.30 o'clock P. M.

Vice-President Greenough in the chair.

The following persons, recommended by the Council, were elected to Fellowship:

S. W. Hayes,
Frank L. Dyer,

Edward J. de Coppet,
The Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson.

The Chairman then introduced Miss Annie S. Peck who addressed the Society on "Huascaran and the Peruvian Highland."

Stereopticon views were shown.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

OBITUARY.

DR. E. T. HAMY.—This well-known anthropologist died in Paris on Nov. 18, 1908, aged 66 years. He first studied medicine but later pursued anthropological and ethnographical studies under the guidance of Quatrefages. After service as assistant in the Natural History Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, he founded in 1880 the Ethnographical Museum of the Trocadero to which he gave most of his time till 1892. His writings especially contributed to his reputation and among his numerous works are "Précis de paléontologie humaine," "Crania ethnica" and "Les premiers Gaulois." He was conspicuous in some of the leading scientific societies in France and at the time of his death was President of the Paris Geographical Society and of the Society of Americanists.